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suggest to our friend who was so amused at "coniferous" for "cruciferous" in *Pringlea*, that he might furnish us with entertainment as well when it can be obtained out of an original article, as when an Editor is tempted to do some careless stuffing. The Editor was inundated by jokes, in the coniferous case,—but does not appear to have had one drop of fun squeezed out for him when A. G. describes the seed vessel of *Leavenworthia stylosa* as "two inches wide." We shall have to ask for a new committee on comedy if our friend so soon runs dry. --\*

CRATÆGUS TOMENTOSA, L., VAR. PUNCTATA, GR.—On the east bank of Fish Creek, a few miles north of this place, there is a Hawthorn (*C. tomentosa*, var., *punctata*) which is quite as remarkable for its size as some more celebrated big trees. The thorn divides near the ground into four trunks. The largest trunk measures *fourteen* inches in diameter four feet from the ground. The other divisions are smaller, but as large as this variety usually grows, one being six inches in diameter and the others less. The tree is about 20 ft. high.

This variety of thorn is very common here, and behaves like a true species.—ERWIN F. SMITH, *Hubbardston, Mich.*

IPOMŒA PANDURATA.—The undersigned wants seeds of *Ipomœa pandurata*, capable of germination, this spring, if any one has a few on hand.—A. GRAY.

WINTER HERBORIZATIONS ON INDIAN RIVER, FLORIDA.—During January and February of the present year the writer, accompanied by Dr. J. J. Brown, spent four weeks on Indian River in studying its natural history and collecting whatever of interest offered. Our observations in that portion of Florida began at Sand Point—opposite Cape Canaveral, latitude 28 deg. 30 min., and extended to Jupiter Inlet, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles by our route. Indian River so called, is more properly a vast lagoon, being connected with the ocean by two inlets—one at Fort Capron and the other at Jupiter. The width of this inland sea varies from two to five miles except at the Indian River and Jupiter Narrows. For more than one hundred miles merely a strip of sand from one hundred yards to half a mile in width separates the lagoon from the Atlantic. This portion is largely composed of sand beaches and low flats. The eastern shore where depressed shows a dense growth of the red and black Mangrove, while further back the Cabbage Palmetto (*Sabal Palmetto*) grows solitary or in clumps. Occasionally rich hummock lands are met with where may be found a number of peculiarly southern and sub-tropical species of trees and plants. In such places trailing vines with ferns and mosses, fill up the back ground. The "Smilax" and "Wait a bit" bid you halt! The *Cereus* growing in long climbing spikes frequently obstructs the path. The small area of pine barrens and a narrow border next the ocean abound in Saw Palmetto (*Sabal*